May 21, 1777. NUMB. 2517.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WANTED, a large quantity of WOOL, for which a good price will be given; ſpinners employed in all branches of ſpinning, and good price given them, by the Subſcriber, at his Manufactory in South-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, and between Market and Arch-ſtreets, on Hudſon's-ſquare. SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

N. B. He has a number of empty hogſheads to diſpoſe of, both new and old. *Philadelphia, 5th Month,* 19. ‡ 4 w.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Friday, the 30th day of this inſtant, if not ſold before by private ſale,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing about 35 acres, ſituate in Manor of Moorland, Philadelphia county, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, commodiouſly ſituate on the road leading to Newtown and the Four-Lane-Ends, whereon is erected a good dwelling-houſe and barn, a good garden, well pailed in, a young orchard of the beſt fruit, and a ſufficient quantity of woodland and meadow. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, near Smithfield. JOHN BURK, †

To be SOLD by private SALE,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 130 acres of good land, ſituate in the Manor of Moorland, Philadelphia county, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, on which are a dwelling-houſe with 3 rooms on a floor, a barn and ſtables, an extraordinary ſpring of water near the door, an orchard, and a quantity of meadow made, and more may be made and watered, a ſufficient quantity of woodland for the uſe of the place. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN LOOFBOURROW, living on the premiſes, near Buſſeltown. *May* 17, 1777. ¶

May 17, 1777.

To be SOLD by private SALE,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing about 138 acres, ſituate in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 7 miles from Philadelphia, 2 miles from Frankford, and 3 miles from Germantown, whereon is erected a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, having two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole, a large ſtone barn, a never-failing ſpring of water near the dwelling-houſe, over which is erected a good ſtone houſe; a large orchard of extraordinary fruit, chiefly grafted; about 12 acres of good meadow, and more may be made; and above 40 acres of woodland well timbered; the ſoil is ſtrong and ſuitable for all ſorts of grain. The title is indiſputable, and the terms of payment may be either for caſh, or credit, on good ſecurity, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the price, by applying to JOHN LOUFBOURROW, or JESSE EDWARDS, near Buſſeltown. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 24th day of this inſtant May,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, belonging to the late Nicholas Bunn, deceaſed; it is pleaſantly ſituated on the Banks of the river Schuylkill, in Douglaſs townſhip, Berks county, containing 53 acres of land, with about 7 acres of very good meadow, and more may be made; there are on the plantation a log dwelling houſe and barn, a never-failing orchard, and a tanyard in good repair, together with a ſtack of good bark, a good tan-houſe and mill-houſe, and a ſtream of water running near the tanyard; the land is well timbered; the conditions will be made known at the day of ſale by PETER BUNN, and HARMAN BUNN, Executors. ¶

Douglaſs Townſhip, Berks County, May 14, 1777.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of the late NICHOLAS BUNN, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to bring in their accounts immediately, that they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſettle and pay off their accounts immediately, to PETER BUNN, HARMAN BUNN, } Executors. ¶

Lower-Merion, May 20, 1777.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM STADDLEMAN, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce their accounts, properly proved, that they may be ſettled by CATHERINE STADDLEMAN, Executrix.

WILLIAM STADDLEMAN, or FREDERICK BICKING, } Executors. ¶

DESERTED from my company, in the New-Jerſey 2d regiment, commanded by Col. Iſrael Shreve, ISAAC BARKER, 30 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch high, ruddy complexion, black hair, grey eyes, had inliſted in the artillery, and gave himſelf up, agreeable to Gen. Waſhington's proclamation, but has ſince again deſerted, and is ſuppoſed to be now at Billingſport. Whoever takes up and delivers ſaid deſerter to Ephraim Phillips, goaler in Burlington, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward.

JOHN NOBLE CUMMINGS, Captain. ‡

WHEREAS, on or about the 10th day of December laſt, Anthony Woodward, junior, of Upper-Freehold, county of Monmouth, in the eaſtern part of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, came to my houſe, in ſaid townſhip, with others, ſeized on my Negroe man, two horſes and waggon, and ſent them into ſervice of the Britiſh army; and at Trenton one of my horſes was taken by an Officer in ſaid army, who left a black Mare, about 13½ hands high, 8 or 9 years old, with a blaze in her face, one hind foot white, paces and trots; the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe the mare, with her colt, will be ſold to defray the expences, as the law directs. JOSEPH HOLMES, junior. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, but ſuppoſed to be the latter, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of May 2, 1777, a ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, white mane and tail, ſuppoſed to be four years old, about 14 hands high, paces pretty well. Whoever (if ſtolen) apprehends horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may take them into cuſtody, ſhall receive *Six Dollars* reward, but if the horſe only *Three Dollars*, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by CHARLES MYER. ¶

CAME to the Subſcriber, living at the Snuff-Mills, near the Falls of Schuylkill, the Firſt of May, 1777, a dark brindled Milch COW, about 10 or 12 Years old, cropped in the right Ear. The Owner is deſired to come, prove Property, pay Charges, and take her away. JOHN ADAMS. ¶

Philadelphia, May 13, 1777.

ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED, the following men, viz. *Edward Brown*, of Chriſteen, inliſted the 13th day of March laſt, about 5 feet 5 inches high, browniſh hair, a Miller by trade. *John Goodman*, inliſted the 30th day of March laſt, about 5 feet 7 inches high, black hair and complexion. *Balſer Shafe*, aged 46 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, browniſh hair and complexion, born in Flanders, late reſiding in Allen's-town, in Northampton county, inliſted himſelf the firſt day of May. *Anthony Biſhop*, aged 19 years, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well ſet, late reſiding in Maiden-creek townſhip, Berks county. *Dewalt Cones*, aged about 22 years, light brown hair, ditto complexion, late reſiding in Macungee townſhip, in Northampton county. *Michael Archart*, aged about 21 years, about 5 feet 9 inches high, a Shoemaker by trade, late reſiding in Allen's-town, Northampton county. *James Wilſon*, 5 feet 5½ inches high, fair complexion, ſhort curled hair, ſmooth round face, is known to live at Weſt-Marlborough, in Cheſter county, ſpeaks good Engliſh and Dutch. Whoever will ſecure ſaid deſerters, and lodge them in any goal, ſo as they may be had to their regiment, ſhall receive the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for each, and reaſonable expences, paid by JACOB MOUSER, Captain in the 6th regiment of the State of Pennſylvania.

N. B. Twenty Dollars reward, over and above what is allowed for deſerters, will be paid for *James Wilſon*. ‖ 10s.

Northampton Townſhip, Bucks County, May 12, 1777.

WAS STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, a bright bay HORSE, blackiſh mane and tail, paces moſtly, and trots, about 14½ hands high, round bodied, good in fleſh, 11 years old this graſs; he has a few white hairs on the left ſhoulder, where it has been galled with the collar. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, and the owner gets his horſe, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or THREE POUNDS for the horſe only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JOHN BENNET, junior.

CAME to the plantation, in April, where William Golden lately lived, in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, a roan MARE, about four years old, with her tail and foretop trimmed, about 13 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. †

PHILADELPHIA.

WHEREAS evil diſpoſed perſons have frequently broke the public lamps of the city of Philadelphia, and not being ſenſible of the penalties thereby incurred, the Wardens of the ſaid city think proper to publiſh a few extracts out of the law in that caſe made, entituled, "An act for regulating and continuing the nightly watch, enlightening the ſtreets, lanes, and alleys of the city of Philadelphia, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," in order that offenders for the future may not plead ignorance.

"Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall and do, from and after the publication of this act, wilfully or maliciouſly break, throw down, or extinguiſh any lamp that is or ſhall be hung out or ſet up, to light the ſaid ſtreets, lanes or alleys, or ſhall wilfully and maliciouſly damage the poſt, iron, or other furniture thereof, every perſon ſo offending therein, and being thereof convicted, by the lawful teſtimony of one or more witneſs or witneſſes, in any court of quarter ſeſſions in and for the ſaid city, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of Twenty-Five Pounds for each lamp ſo broken, thrown down, extinguiſhed, or otherwiſe damaged, and for each poſt, iron or other furniture thereof, ſo broken or damaged. And if any perſon or perſons ſhall accidentally or undeſignedly break, throw down, or extinguiſh any of the lamps aforeſaid, or damage any of the ſaid poſts, irons or centry-boxes, and having ſo done, ſhall fail of giving notice thereof to ſome one or more of the ſaid Wardens, within twenty-four hours from the time of the ſaid damage being done, every perſon ſo failing to give notice ſhall forfeit double the ſum of money neceſſary, in the judgment of the Wardens aforeſaid, to repair the ſame; but if notice be by him given as aforeſaid, he ſhall only pay ſo much as, in the judgment of the Wardens aforeſaid, will fully repair the damage done, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding."

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall and do, after the publication of this act, wilfully or maliciouſly break and carry away the handles of any of the pumps within the ſaid city, or otherwiſe injure or damage the ſame, every perſon ſo offending, and being thereof convicted by the lawful teſtimony of one or more witneſſes, before one or more Juſtice or Juſtices of the peace for the ſaid city, ſhall, for the firſt offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of Five Pounds for each pump ſo broken or damaged, and for the ſecond, and every other offence, the ſum of Ten Pounds."

"And be it likewiſe further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any bound ſervant, Negroe or Mulattoe ſlave, be convicted of wilfully and maliciouſly incurring any of the fines and penalties mentioned in this act, he, ſhe or they, ſhall be whipped on the bare back with twenty-one laſhes, at the public whipping-poſt, and kept on bread and water at hard labour in the public workhouſe three days, unleſs the maſter or miſtreſs of ſuch bound ſervant or ſlave, or ſome other perſon, ſhall pay the fine or penalty ſo incurred."

And as the watchmen of the ſaid city from time to time have been greatly abuſed and inſulted, when on duty, the Wardens are determined to proſecute the offenders to the utmoſt rigour of the law in ſuch caſes.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, May 17, 1777.

By a late reſolve of Congreſs the pay of regimental ſurgeons is increaſed to Two Dollars per diem and four rations; and regimental mates to One Dollar and One Third per diem, and two rations.

Any gentlemen, qualified for theſe places, may find employment by applying to the Director General.

To ADDISON.*

SIR,

IT were greatly to be wiſhed that the Scipios, the Hampdens, the Phocions and Addiſons of the preſent day, bore any reſemblance to the glorious patriots whoſe titles they aſſume. I do not mean to lament that modern *Catos*, &c. cannot more dexterouſly feign a love and concern for the intereſts of their country, for alas! their heart-ſtrings are ever on the ſtretch for the honour and ſafety of Pennſylvania; 'tis true they cannot join the violent Whigs in oppoſing the will of their *moſt gracious* Sovereign, *under whoſe mild and happy government they* yet venture to tell us they have enjoyed *much peace and proſperity*; but they have always been certain that ſuch trifles as ſtamp-acts, paper, glaſs and tea-acts, and *declaratory*-acts of the competency of a *foreign parliament*, in which we never had a *ſingle repreſentative*, TO BIND US IN ALL CASES WHATEVER, were not worth contending for. And beſides, were theſe ſeeming innovations a little inconvenient, the infinite power of that *triumphant* monarch rendered the very idea of a conteſt with him a meer preſumption; for *who was the God of America that could deliver that weak, ſcattered, naked and undiſciplined people out of his hand!* "Their cauſe might be juſt, but it was madneſs to flatter themſelves with the poſſibility of maintaining it."

Now it ſeems that in ſpite of all the Hyænien cries, of all the Syren ſongs of the tools of a Britiſh tyrant, our ſouls are eſcaped; the ſnare is broken, and the men are as free as their often envied partners of the woods: But 'tis *melancholy* to conceive the difference between this ſtate of no government at all, or what is next to none, a government which cannot *bind*, curb, controul, whip, ſpur, goad and ride the people at pleaſure, and a government where our Sovereign Lord the King, with an army and fleet at his command, which ſpread terror round old ocean, and our Lord Proprietor, with an army of dependents little inferior to the retainers of his maſter. Here, my Lords, was a vigorous government; here was weight, ſpring, force and energy with a witneſs. Of the genius and conſequences of this government, and of the neceſſity of altering and amending *every other form*, till it would be rendered capable of anſwering the ends of the *former good government*, you appear not only qualified to judge, but moſt paſſionately inclined to reduce your theory to practice.

It might be well to examine a little, whether the party who now make ſuch an outcry of the great weakneſs of the preſent government have done every thing in their power to ſtrengthen and invigorate it, before they have uttered the complaint? Another query not leſs proper is, whether the alterations and amendments wiſhed for are to be in favour of the governors or the governed? The hurry and bluſter, the clamour and evaſion of the oppoſers of the conſtitution ſeem to render the former ſuſpicious. If the conſtitution be totally wrong, for the ſake of all that is generous and humane, let ſome of your boaſted *qualified* perſons oblige us with the diſcovery. We, the common people, want nothing, wiſh nothing more ardently, than a government, vigorous enough to maintain the juſt rights of every honeſt man, and repel, expel or ſuppreſs every one who would invade them. If ſome parts only of our frame of government be deficient, we again beſeech you to point out thoſe parts, and propoſe amendments in the ſame public manner that you utter general objections. By this means we may expect a diſcuſſion of theſe important matters, and ſurely we ſhall not refuſe an improvement in the great charter of our birth-rights, if ſuch an improvement be to us manifeſt. We are fully ſenſible of the neceſſity of union, harmony and agreement, and when we ſhall be convinced that our common intereſt can be rendered more ſecure by any other form of government than that eſtabliſhed by the late Convention, we ſhall undoubtedly be as tractable, as fond of complying with the recommendations of our ſuperiors, as we were at the time the other change was propoſed. When the general Congreſs recommended to us the taking up of a new form of government, we felt the neceſſity of the meaſure; and to be plain with you, we cannot conceal our obſervation that a great majority of thoſe we are acquainted with in your party were no zealous abettors of American independence, no friends to a government depending *on the authority of the people only*. We readily grant you might be moderately ſatisfied with a government *derived from that authority*, provided it could be ſo diſpoſed and fixed as not to revert too eaſily into that uncourtly ſource again, and the writer is much miſtaken if the preſſure for calling a Convention, at an early day, does not favour much of ſuch a deſign.

The conſtitution of Pennſylvania is ſtill eſteemed by us an improvement upon ancient and modern ſyſtems, as it ſeems admirably calculated to prevent governmental power being entirely wreſted out of our hands, in one century at leaſt, but we are far from ſuppoſing it, or any other ſyſtem we have ſeen, a finiſhed pattern. To own it may poſſibly have defects, and to requeſt them to be pointed out for public conſideration, deſerved a more generous improvement than you have made of theſe unequivocal inſtances of candour and regard to the public welfare. We wiſh not to put off, for one hour, the healing the wounds of our country; we appeal to the Judge of heaven and earth, whether we have had any hand in giving them! When, by the authority of the United States, we were declared abſolved from our allegiance to the tyrant of Britain, and an eſtabliſhment of *a government under the authority of the people only* was recommended, we chearfully took it up, and delegated that number of fellow-citizens which had the confidence of a majority of us to form our plan of government. We rationally con-

* *See Pennſylvania Journal, No.* 1789.

cluded that the wiſdom of that reſpectable repreſentation of the whole State, which ſat ſo long and debated ſo fully on every article of the conſtitution, had better advantages of judging rightly, than a few individuals in any detached parts of the Commonwealth, of whoſe views, prejudices, or particular diſappointments, we can form no judgment. We demand nothing more than rational evidence of the contrary to alter our ſentiments. We can have no intereſt in withſtanding the deſires of our fellow-citizens, if we are made ſenſible thoſe deſires are founded in the common good.

If you are in earneſt in demanding whether the conſtitution aſſiſted us in the hard ſervices of laſt winter's campaign: I anſwer, it did! Its friends were perſuaded that the legiſlature acting under it would endeavour to render the public burdens more equal than they had been before that period; and the few firm Whigs, who, by their attachment to characters once reſpectable, were prejudiced againſt it, were zealous to give evidence by this exertion, that they ſtill loved their country and their brethren, though in that inſtance they differed in judgment with them; and I am miſtaken if a third claſs, ſtill fewer in number, did not exiſt, viz. Cæſars, who would conquer every thing for Rome, that by means of Rome's invincible legions being firmly attached to them, they might conquer Rome for themſelves.

All your recited arguments, objections, &c. are obviated at one ſtroke by the explicit declaration of the friends to the conſtitution, that they will concur with you in moving to have the minds of the people taken reſpecting the calling of a Convention, as ſoon as they can poſſibly be informed whether ſuch a ſtep is neceſſary or not.—You will allow the people ought well to conſider whether they have delegated power enough for the purpoſes of a free government, before they are called upon hand over head to grant more. The clamour of having a king to go in and out before them, *like other nations*, was fatal to one people at leaſt, and ſhould ſerve as a beacon to others.

Suppoſe the honourable Houſe of Aſſembly were really inclined to gratify our joint petitions, and would propoſe the conſideration of calling a Convention to their conſtituents, could any thing be more pertinent than to annex the conſtitution to the recommendation, and ſend a convenient number into every townſhip, to be read and conſidered by the inhabitants, and then at a future day debated in full town-meeting, and the ſenſe of the legal voters taken thereon by yeas and nays?

To ſay many are diſcontented with the preſent government is indeed to ſay nothing to the purpoſe; to ſay that a majority of true independent Whigs are diſſatisfied, will warrant the adoption of the criterion uſed in South Carolina, Virginia, &c. for the deciſion of this important queſtion. Such an oath ſhould entitle a man to all the privileges of a citizen, and thoſe who plead conſcience againſt taking any active part in the affairs of their country ſhould in all good conſcience remain *inactive*, and be content with whatever government they happen to fall under.

A Convention, petitioned for by an undoubted majority of perſons thus qualified, could not be refuſed without expoſing the legiſlature to a well-grounded ſuſpicion of engroſſing, or wiſhing to retain, an undue ſhare of power, and a Convention thus regularly coming together, and fully debating every article objected to with open doors or galleries, muſt give ſuch ſatisfaction, as will ſettle us into tranquility, if any thing in human power can produce that deſirable effect.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *January* 22.

THE Envoy extraordinary from the Court of Ruſſia has preſented a Declaration to the Porte, containing the motives which have determined his Sovereign to ſend a body of troops into the town of Precop. This Document, inſtead of ſuggeſting the idea of an approaching war between the two empires, is entirely in the ſtyle of moderation and peace. The Ottoman Court has continued to exerciſe the rights of ſovereignty in the Crimea, notwithſtanding this peninſula was declared independent by the Treaty of Kaignadge; and theſe unfair practices gave too much room to ſuſpect ſhe had reſolved to poſſeſs herſelf of it the firſt favourable criſis. To prevent this diſaſter, which would again diſturb the tranquility of Europe, her Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia has given orders to Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow to take poſſeſſion of Precop, and confirm the Tartars in their independent form of government. This General is veſted with plenary powers to treat peremptorily with the Commiſſioners of the Porte relative to all objects undetermined between the two States.

The Porte has not yet given an anſwer to this Declaration, but it is probable that her preſent weakneſs, and the burthenſome war ſhe is obliged to ſupport againſt the Perſians, will induce the Divan to coincide with the terms of Ruſſia, and wave, to a more promiſing occaſion, the reſolution of vindicating the honour of the Creſcent.

L O N D O N.

Feb. 3. The recruiting ſervice for our two armies in America goes on with much ſucceſs, and the levies will be ready about the twenty-fifth of March. We expect from Caſſel a new corps of chaſſeurs, conſiſting of 1000 choſen men, and another body as conſiderable from Brunſwick and Hanau; by which means the partizans of the Miniſter flatter themſelves we ſhall have, the ſucceeding campaign, an army of 15000 regular troops in Canada, and 35000 under General Howe.—What a pity ſhould the reſtleſs, meddling Waſhington take it in his head to ſpoil ſo fair and exact a calculation.

Feb. 25. On Sunday night Captain White of the land forces, and Capt. Robinſon of the royal navy, arrived at Lord George Germaine's houſe in Pall-Mall, with diſpatches from Lord and General Howe at New-York, brought by the Briſtol man of war, which were carried yeſterday by his Lordſhip to his Majeſty at the Queen's palace. Capt. White attended, and had the honour of a conference with his Majeſty.

The intelligence brought by theſe officers is chiefly this: The taking of Lee is ſaid to be true; he is confined at Brunſwick. The taking of nine hundred or more (but laſt night the miniſterial people ſaid the loſs was only ſeven hundred) of the Heſſians at Trenton is alſo true; they behaved indifferently, having an eye to the preſervation of their plunder more than to fighting. Soon after this affair, the Americans under Gen. Waſhington croſſed the Delaware, and marched to Princeton, where they made a regular and ſteady attack on the King's forces, who was poſted there, with the advantage of an eminence, the large building called the college, and other fences. Waſhington was obliged to deſiſt, with the loſs of between four and five hundred. The King's troops (according to this account, which is admitted by the miniſterial friends to be true) loſt about two hundred and fifty. The ſeventeenth regiment had upwards of one hundred killed. In conſequence of theſe actions, all thoughts formerly entertained of going to Philadelphia were entirely given over; and it was reſolved to narrow or leſſen the cantonments of the army, in order to keep them nearer together during the winter; and that no farther operations would be attemped till ſummer, as every part of the army were going into winter quarters. The friends of government admit, that, upon the whole, the news is diſagreeable; and the military gentlemen call the affair at Princeton a military check. Lord Shuldham came paſſenger in the Briſtol.

The Miniſters confeſs that the American officers outgeneralled our officers in Jerſey. After the defeat of the Heſſians at Trenton, Lord Cornwallis collected all the Britiſh and foreigners in Jerſey, with an intention of attacking General Waſhington at Trenton; but after reconnoitering his ſituation, Lord Cornwallis declined it. Mean while a detachment from General Waſhington, marching to cut off his Lordſhip's retreat to Princeton, fell in with the 17th and 40th regiments going to reinforce Lord Cornwallis; an action enſued, in which the two regiments were totally defeated. But this action gave Lord Cornwallis an opportunity to get away, which he did as well as he could. Gen. Donop attempted to face upon the Americans, but retreated without attacking them. All the Heſſian colours are taken; together with eight pieces of cannon; and what is of the moſt value, all the Commiſſaries ſtores for the army, which had been collected and laid up at Burlington. This laſt will prove a great loſs to our army. The contractors will, no doubt, be glad of it. Our loſs in the Jerſies is thought to be about four hundred killed, and ten officers, and about twelve hundred Heſſians, three battalions of whom behaved very ill.

It is calculated, that letting the royal foreſts will add about ſixty thouſand pounds a year to his Majeſty's revenue.

On Sunday ſe'nnight a company of the 21ſt regiment from Dundee, on Wedneſday two companies of the 31ſt from Edinburgh, and a company of the 53d, arrived at Glaſgow. More troops are expected there on their way to America.

A detachment of ſeventy men and ſix officers of the guards are under orders to embark forthwith for America. They are to be ſhut up in the tower till the ſhip is ready, for fear the private men ſhould deſert.

A body of one hundred rifle-men, to be ſelected from the recruits at Chatham, are forming under the command of Captain Fergiſon, of the ſeventieth regiment.

All the regiments of horſe in Ireland are ordered to be cut down to light dragoons.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Lords paſſed the bill to enable his Majeſty to ſecure and detain perſons charged with high treaſon in America, or on the ſeas for piracy, without a diviſion, and it now lies ready for the royal aſſent.

B O S T O N, May 8.

We hear from good authority, that the Congreſs has received the following intelligence—that all the Courts of Europe (excepting Portugal) have by letters, and perſonally by their Ambaſſadors, made application to Doct. Franklin, for Ambaſſadors to be ſent from us to their ſeveral Courts promiſing every honour to them, as due to Ambaſſadors of friends—that Mr. Dean had ſet out for the Hague—and Mr. Lee for the Court of Madrid—the Congreſs will appoint the others—that all the Ports in France were open to our ſhipping, and that ſeveral of our armed veſſels, with their prizes, lay in the harbours of Breſt and Nantz. That Doctor Franklin had purchaſed a 36 gun Frigate, and was fitting her out—and that the Bank for the Congreſs was increaſed to four Millions.

A gentleman arriv'd in town yeſterday from Ticonderoga, acquaints us, That our troops were in health and high ſpirits, and in no fear of the enemy; and that additional ſuccours were daily arriving to them.

We hear a traiterous conſpiracy, againſt the UNITED STATES, has been diſcovered in the County of *Berkſhire*, and at *Albany*, and the principals taken up and ſecured.

P R O V I D E N C E, May 3.

A few days ago a Serjeant, belonging to the Britiſh forces on Rhode-Iſland, deſerted from thence, and arrived here. The Enemy, ſuſpecting he was concealed near the Shore, waiting for an opportunity to get to the Main, diſpatched an Enſign and 15 men in ſearch of him. A ſmall number of our troops were ſent over in two Whaleboats, who ſurprized the enemy's party, put them to flight, and took the Officer priſoner, who was ſafely conducted to this town on Wedneſday laſt.

The Privateer Brig Fanny, of Connecticut, has taken a veſſel loaded with Mahogany, and ſent her into a ſafe port.

H A R T F O R D, May 12.

The notorious Richard Steel, alias Williams, who is almoſt univerſally known in this State, and who broke out of New-Gate about three years ſince, has lately made his appearance at the eaſtward, cloathed with a commiſſion from Gen. Howe. He was laſt week taken up and committed to the goal in Boſton. He was three times tried for his life for burglary in this colony.—Is this thy alternative, Oh Howe, to be reduced to the neceſſity of recruiting your abandoned army by ſuch gallows-mark'd inſtruments as the above!

F I S H - K I L L, May 15.

By a gentleman from Albany we are informed, that a gang of tories (ſix in number) way-laid Major Andrew Brown, of Cambridge, in Maſſachuſetts-Bay, as he was on his journey from Albany to Great Barrington. He was firſt directed out of his road by a ſingle perſon in or near the town of Kinderhook, and ſoon after ſurrounded by ſix fellows with cudgels, who ordered him to ſtop immediately, and ſwear to be true to King George. He ſpurred his horſe, at the ſame time drew his ſword, by which, and the force of the horſe, two of them fell; but a third coming up, hit the horſe ſuch a blow as brought him to the ground; upon which the Major diſengaged himſelf from his horſe, and attacked the four villains at once, who, after a very ſhort engagement (one of them having received a ſmart wound in his arm, and a gentleman coming to the Major's aſſiſtance) all ſubmitted and begged their lives; but before they could be properly ſecured two of them made their eſcape; the other four were taken proper care of by a ſtrong guard.

It is hoped the officers of the army will keep a vigilant eye over thoſe infernal tools, and wherever they meet them may they be chaſtiſed in the ſame manner.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 21.

*** *Deſcription of counterfeit Thirty Dollar Bills.* They are done in imitation of thoſe dated May 10, 1775; the words in the face of the bill are pretty well imitated, but not ſo uniform as in the true bills; in the firſt line the top of the y in the word Thirty appears deficient, and the words *Continental Currency* in the borders are cut finer than the genuine bills. The back of the bill is not ſo well imitated; the flowers more open, the rays of the ſun in the right hand device much ſmaller, and the ſhip appears plainer than in the true ones. The paper of the counterfeits not ſo thick as the true bills, is ſmoother, ſpection they may be ſeen to be done from a copper-plate, the letters of which do not make any impreſſion in the paper, like print-types. We think, after this notice, the Public cannot be deceived by them.

By order of the Treaſury Board,
JOHN GIBSON, Auditor-General.

By an officer of diſtinction, who was in the late action at Danbury, we learn, that our people took 40 priſoners among them a captain, who was wounded; alſo a good deal of baggage and between 40 and 50 Engliſh horſes belonging to the officers of the enemy, which ſhews the made a precipitate retreat; that a number of horſes they had taken from us were afterwards retaken; that Governor Tryon was dangerouſly wounded in one of his legs by a muſket ball and that they have ſince found the body of a Lieutenant, and the ſculls of about 80 of the enemy who were killed.

Extract of a letter from Morris-town, May 13.

"Saturday laſt our people had a bruſh with the enemy, in which we loſt a few men, but did the enemy a good deal of hurt. Sunday morning early, General Maxwell, with about 500 men, attacked and drove their out guards near Piſcataway; when a reinforcement coming up to the enemy, they formed, and a hot engagement commenced, which laſted about half an hour, when the enemy gave way, and our troops purſued; but the enemy, as uſual, poured out ſo faſt with a ſecond reinforcement, that our people were obliged to give up the purſuit, and ſecure a good retreat (as they were nearly ſurrounded.) Yeſterday three deſerters came over to us, who were in the action, and they ſay their killed and wounded was about 200, amongſt the former was a Major belonging to the Highlanders; our loſs is one officer and nine privates killed and miſſing, very few wounded. I expect, in a ſhort time, we ſhall root the whole brood of caterpillars out of Brunſwick."

Extract of a Letter from Nantz, dated March 10, 1777.

"The Engliſh Miniſtry received the advices of the Heſſian defeat, or rather ſurrender, at Trenton, long before we had it, and falſely retailed it to us little by little every poſt day, moſt pompouſly blowing up the taking Gen. Lee, and endeavouring by that means, in ſome meaſure, to ballance the victories gained by our army; but the arrival of the brigantine Pennet, Capt. Bartlett, in twenty-nine days from Boſton, which he left the ſecond of February, bringing acts as late as the twenty-third of January, has enabled us to undeceive the public, by giving every matter in its real ſtate. The loſs of Gen. Lee is much lamented, but it is hoped he will be retaken."

"War is not yet declared, but Europe ſeems prepared for a general eruption, and ſeems to want nothing but the match put to the train, which it is hoped will be forwarded by Capt. Weeks's having taken and brought into L' Orient the Liſbon packet of ſixteen guns, and fifty men, which defended herſelf forty-five minutes. She is ſince ſold, with four other prizes at the ſame time brought in; but the packet being a King's veſſel, it is thought it would bring on an explanation between the French and Engliſh courts. The Emperor has publiſhed an edict prohibiting the emigration of the ſubjects of his empire, without his permiſſion, which it is thought is intended to prevent the Britiſh armies recruiting in Germany, and which, altho' it may not extend to the Electorate of Hanover, will doubtleſs bind upon the other Petty Princes of the empire. England is recruiting as vigorouſly as poſſible, but her force will be, it is thought, principally naval. Our Commiſſioners are yet at Paris, and matters go on very well."

From Annapolis we learn, that the houſe of John Seward, of Charles county, was lately burnt down in the night time; and that the bodies of himſelf, his wife and child, and a negro girl, were diſcovered in the rubbiſh, not ſo far conſumed but that plain marks of violence appeared on them, from which there was not the leaſt doubt but they had been murdered; and as the deceaſed was known to have kept a quantity of gold by him, no trace of which could be diſcovered, there was the ſtrongeſt preſumption that theſe murders were committed to prevent the detection of a previous robbery. Governor Johnſon has iſſued a proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for ſecuring the perpetrators of this complicated villainy.

On Thurſday, the 15th inſtant, departed this life, in the 68th year of his age, ALEXANDER EDWARDS, Eſq; of this county. He ſuſtained to this venerable old age an unblemiſhed character, and after a tedious indiſpoſition, with every ſymptom of a calm reſignation, yielded to the uncontrouled meſſenger of God a ſoul that poſſeſſed every mark of integrity, honour, humanity and piety. He had diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a moſt uſeful and diſintereſted benefactor to ſociety, both civil and religious. On Sunday his remains, attended by a moſt reſpectable number of his friends, were interred at the Baptiſt-Church in Lower-Dublin, and a funeral ſermon, ſuitable to the ſolemnity of the occaſion, preached by the Rev. Mr. Samuel Jones, from Revelations xiv. 13. *And I heard a voice from Heaven, ſaying unto me, Write, Bleſſed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: Yea, ſaith the Spirit, that they may reſt from their labours; and their works do follow them.*

On the 16th inſtant departed this tranſitory life, in the 54th year of her age, MARY GIBSON, wife of DAVID GIBSON, of Kingſeſſing; and on the 18th her remains were interred in Friends Burying-ground at Darby, attended by a large concourſe of reſpectable inhabitants, of all denominations. She poſſeſſed thoſe virtues and chriſtian principles which rendered her an affectionate wife, a tender parent, a ſincere friend, and charitable neighbour; theſe, with her many other amiable qualities, will long preſerve her memory dear to thoſe who had the happineſs of an intimate acquaintance with her.

P E N N S Y L V A N I A W A R - O F F I C E,
May 16, 1777.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Board that no ſervant or apprentice ought to be admitted as a ſubſtitute, according to a Reſolve of Congreſs of the 14th of April laſt, for any perſon or perſons except his own maſter, without the expreſs conſent of ſuch maſter in writing, and that where one or two perſons have delivered a ſervant or apprentice belonging to another perſon, to any officer as their ſubſtitute, and received ſuch officer's certificate thereof, ſuch perſon or perſons ought not to be exempted from military duty by virtue of ſuch certificates.

By order of the Board.
RICHARD BACHE, Chairman.

Salem county, May 10, 1777.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Lower Alloway's-creek, in the county of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, about the firſt of January laſt, by a certain *Jeremiah Pickeron*, a bay MARE, about 8 or 9 years old with foal, and has ſince had a Colt; this is therefore to requeſt the ſaid *Jeremiah Pickeron* to come and take away the ſaid Mare and Colt, and pay the charges of their keeping, by the laſt day of May, or they will be ſold for the ſame by JOHN BUSBY.

an ADDRESS *presented to the Honourable* PRESIDENT *of the* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, *and the* BOARD *of* WAR, *on the sixth instant.*

To the President of the Executive Council, and Board of War for the State of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen,

OUR duty to Pennsylvania and the United States calls upon us to lay before you a representation of the State of our public affairs, and some proposals which, we hope, have a tendency to restore our country to an happier situation.

An invasion of the State is apprehended. The emissaries of the enemy are busily employed in spreading the seeds and principles of disaffection to the American cause. Weakness and languor are apparent in every part of the government. We see no comfortable prospect that the force of this State will be fully called forth by the steps already taken. There is no regular administration of justice, whereby the enemies of our country may be *punished*, and its friends *protected*. The prices of every necessary of life are rising to an exorbitant height, and the same effectual measures are not taken in this, which have been taken in other States, for checking the evil, and for supporting the credit of the public money. This State *formerly* was not inferior to any of her sister States in the most vigorous exertions against the common enemy.

You cannot be ignorant, and we are bound to mention to you, that these defects and disorders are in a great degree owing to the difference of sentiment which prevails among the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, concerning the plan of government formed by the late Convention. It must be the wish of every good citizen to see this difference subside; and all the well affected members of the State united in vigorous measures for defending and securing their country, and for repelling the common enemy. To pave the way for this desireable event, we offer to your consideration the following proposals; and shall receive much satisfaction from your concurrence with them.

That as soon as the Assembly shall meet, application be made to them to recommend the election of a new Convention, for the purpose of altering and amending the Constitution, agreeable to the sentiments of a majority of the people—You know that they have not had a fair opportunity of expressing their sentiments upon this very important point; for an oath, deciding it, was required as a condition to be complied with, previous to their voting for representatives.

That in the mean time the Assembly and Executive Council, or the body formed under the recommendation of Congress, continue to exercise all authority necessary for the safety and security of the State. But that those powers from the meeting of the Convention be vested in them, or in such as they may appoint.

If these proposals are agreed to, and carried into effect, we flatter ourselves that unanimity, and strength, the consequence of unanimity, will be soon restored to Pennsylvania. We are, Gentlemen,

Your very humble servants,

B. Rush, Lambert Cadwalader, James Mease, Mark Bird, Thomas Barclay, George Ross, Richard Peters, James Budden, Paul Cox, Samuel Caldwell, John Mease, Benjamin Eyre, Joseph Moulder, Thomas Bond, jun. William Gray, John Little, Robert Irwin, Robert Ritche, Thomas Fitzsimons, George Clymer, Thomas Peters, Thomas Reid, William Richards, Daniel Clymer, Thomas Bradford, J. M. Nesbitt, James Wilson, Sharp Delaney, William Bradford, Jacob Rush, John Nixon, Isaac Melchet, Charles Thomson, William Masters, John Gibson, William Jones, Thomas Cadwalader, Jehu Eyre, Robert Morris, Manuel Eyre.

Philadelphia, May 6, 1777.

THE ANSWER.

Pennsylvania War-Office, May 14, 1777.

Gentlemen,

IN answer to the proposals contained in your address of the sixth instant, we, with pleasure, inform you of the concurrence of this Board in the propriety of an application to the Assembly, to recommend the election of a Convention for this State, for the purpose of altering, amending, or confirming the constitution; and that we shall take the earliest opportunity to apply to the Honourable House of Assembly, praying their attention to so salutary and necessary a measure.

We are, Gentlemen, your most humble servants.

By order of the Board,

RICHARD BACHE, Chairman.

The following Memorial is now handing about this city, to be signed by the inhabitants.

To the Honourable the ASSEMBLY *of* Pennsylvania.

The MEMORIAL of sundry inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia,

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your Memorialists have seen, with great distress, the languor which prevails in every department of the government of this State, at a time when her own safety and the safety of the United States require the most vigorous exertions against the common enemy. Their distress upon this occasion receives a peculiar poignancy from reflecting, that there was a time when Pennsylvania maintained the first rank among her sister States for vigour and union in her Councils; and at this time her natural strength and resources are such as, if properly collected and employed, would alone be sufficient to repel the present force which threatens us with an invasion.

Your Memorialists see no prospect of the force of the State being called forth into action by any of the measures that have been taken. They saw, with surprize, your Executive Council adjourn themselves in a manner unprecedented by such bodies in any country, and at a time when the exertions of some supreme authority were of the utmost importance to the safety of the State.—They saw, with regret, the Hon. Congress, upon this alarming occasion, *obliged*, contrary to their ordinary line of conduct, to interfere in the internal police of this State, in order to save it from anarchy and ruin. They see the internal enemies of our cause industriously employed in spreading the seeds and principles of disaffection among us; and, in one instance at least, traiterously asserting their allegiance to the crown of Great-Britain. They see no regular administration of justice, whereby such highly criminal enemies of the cause of liberty may be punished, and whereby its friends may be protected. They see no such measures taken in this as have been taken in other States, for checking the exhorbitant prices of every necessary of life, and for supporting the credit of the public money; and lastly, they see nothing before them, under the present complexion of affairs, but a melancholy prospect of an encrease of all the evils they have described.

Your Memorialists are of opinion that all these defects and disorders arise, in a great measure, from a difference of sentiment respecting the frame of government formed by the late convention of this State. They need not, *at this time*, multiply arguments, to shew you the impracticability of carrying the said government into execution. They have been taught by *experiment*, not only from the general dislike expressed by the people at large to the government, but from your own conduct at your meeting, and your own proceedings as an Assembly (the first being directly contrary to the constitution, and the last varying from it in many essential points) that the constitution, in its present form, is wholly unequal to the exigencies of the State.

Your Memorialists deprecate, as the greatest evil that can befal a free country, a legislature assuming a power of altering a Constitution in a single article, without an authority derived from the people for that express purpose; and, therefore, they beg leave to request that you would immediately (in order to restore strength and unanimity to the State) recommend the election of a new Convention for the purpose of altering and amending the present Constitution, agreeably to the sentiments of a majority of the people. Your Memorialists need not remind you, that the inhabitants of Pennsylvania have never had a fair opportunity of expressing their sentiments upon the present Frame of Government; for an oath, deciding that important point, was required as a condition to be complied with previous to their voting for Representatives.

In the mean while, your Memorialists will, as far as they are able, support you and the Executive Council, or the body formed under the recommendation of Congress, in the exercise of such authority as may be necessary for the security of the State; such powers to be lodged in the Convention, as soon as they shall meet, or in such persons or bodies as they shall appoint.

To the Honourable HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY *of the State of* PENNSYLVANIA.

Honourable SIRS,

IN our address and request of the 12th instant to this House, we declared our principles respecting the cause in general, and our attachment to all its friends and supporters. We now proceed to offer some observations on the present condition of Pennsylvania in particular, so far as appears to us to respect the happiness of your memorialists and the public welfare.

We have great reason to believe that this State is become a rendezvous for disaffected persons, who have fled from justice in other parts of the Continent, and who, joined with others of the same hateful character residing among us, are secretly busy in magnifying and fomenting every little difference, which has too unfortunately crept in among us respecting modes and forms; and we conceive, that, until some method be determined upon, and executed, by which the friends to American independence can be distinguished from those who are its enemies, it signifies nothing what our form of government is, or may be, how many alterations we make, or how many Conventions we elect.

We observe an address signed and presented by a certain number of gentleman to the *Board of War*, requesting their interference with this House for calling a Convention. We perfectly agree with those gentlemen in the necessity of vigorous measures; at the same time we are sensible that several, whose names are thereto subscribed, have by their own proceedings, public and private, contributed to create the inconveniences of which they now complain. We descant freely on these things, but shall endeavour to do it with candour and good temper; and cannot but take notice of some seeming irregularities in that performance. First, The subscribers, who are but forty-two in number, and nearly all of them resident in this city, have, of themselves, requested a particular act to be done by this House, which act is to extend over the whole State. We conceive this conduct to be a great departure from the pure principles of freedom we first set out upon, in establishing the glorious system of American independence. And we should be unmindful of our duty to the State in general, were we to permit such an attempted innovation on the public rights to pass unnoticed.

Secondly, We conceive there to be great indelicacy in presenting their request to this House thro' the medium of a *Board of War*; and we apprehend those irregularities to arise from the promoters of that address not being truly learned in the necessary civilities of society and the study of the rights of mankind. A fundamental defect, where the object they are recommending is the formation of a government for a free people.

We likewise observe a memorial circulating in this city, praying this House to "recommend *immediately*" the calling a Convention. As we believe this memorial to be put forth by the same person or persons who promoted the address thro' the Board of War, we are therefore at no loss in understanding the cause and end thereof; and we have no doubt but many good people may be induced to sign it from a hope of remedying the evils there complained of.

That there is a defect existing *somewhere*, is a matter we are as thoroughly convinced of as any of the gentlemen can be who have signed or may sign either the address or memorial for a new Convention; but whether the defect be in the constitution itself, or in the temper and conduct of a part of the people, is a matter which requires to be duly and seriously weighed; lest, by applying a plaister to a wrong part, we raise an inflammation where we intended a cure. We conceive that the gentlemen who complain so loudly of the present government should, in order to prove their complaints well-grounded, first, make it clear to the people where the defects lie. Secondly, declare in an open and unreserved manner, that they have had no hand in producing the difficulties and inabilities under which, they say, the government labours. And Thirdly, That they have done every thing in their power to put the present form of government into execution, but find it so inconsistent with itself as to need amendment; for we conceive there to be something childishly fallacious and ungenerous in creating trouble and weakness on purpose to complain thereof. Such conduct is neither the mark of a sound patriot nor a good citizen, and raises suspicion in the minds of many that something more is intended-thereby, than is at first suffered to be seen.

We observe there to be a much greater degree of generous sentiment and freedom in the present constitution, than in the proceedings of those gentlemen who have promoted the opposition. The forty-seventh article, page 32, says, "*But the articles to be amended and the amendments proposed, and such articles as are proposed to be added or abolished, shall be published at least six months before the day appointed for the election of such Convention, for the previous consideration of the people, that they may have an opportunity of instructing their Delegates on the subject.*"

If all the evils which the gentlemen complain of in their address and memorial arise from the feebleness of government in suppressing them, they compel us to say that those evils are in part chargeable on those who have by their backwardness discouraged, and by their opposition endeavoured to prevent, the execution of the wholesome laws now in being. We have the happiness to say that this House hath done its duty to the public, therefore the fault lies not at their door. We have a law for the punishment and suppression of treason and disaffection, and have as just and equitable a militia law as the wisdom of men, circumstanced as this House was, could form. In short, had the objectors done their duty in their separate capacities as truly as this House hath, the feebleness they now complain of had never existed; for our opinion of the matter is, that we want nothing but a good disposition among us to make us a happy and a prosperous people.

The oath has been constantly held up as affording grounds for numerous objections, yet many of the gentlemen of this city who complain the most have, we think, but little reason so to do, as the Philadelphia members were elected by those who did *not* take the oath, and the members so elected took their seats in like manner without it;* and on our part, we never objected thereto, because it does not appear clear to us that the oath is to be considered as a *necessary* part of the constitution, as we conceive the constitution would have been compleat without it, and that the oath of abjuration, which was taken by those who elected the members of the convention, and likewise by the convention themselves, was and is to all intents and purposes fully sufficient. We conceive that the convention was chosen for the express purpose of forming a constitution or frame of government, and that the oath does not come positively within that description, and is rather to be considered as an extra matter. Neither do we think that those who have taken the oath, that they "*will not, directly nor indirectly, do any act or thing prejudicial or injurious to the constitution or frame of government, as established by the convention,*" are any ways precluded thereby from concurring in or promoting any act or thing, which may *improve and amend* the said constitution.

We should be unjust to ourselves as well as others were we not to declare, that we ever admit and will support the right of a majority of the people to call a convention when they please; but we apprehend that some explanation is necessary for understanding what ought to be meant by a *majority* of the people, as we cannot suppose that disaffected persons, who are not in allegiance to the States as an independent country, can be admitted to make up a part of that majority, either on one side or the other.

The forty-two gentlemen who have presented their address thro' the Board of War, have requested this House to recommend the calling a convention, and in the memorial that you would *immediately* recommend the calling a convention. We, who presume not to invade the rights of others, request this Hon. House to take the necessary steps for collecting the sense of the state previous to any such recommendation; besides which, we beg leave to offer our reasons why we conceive the present time to be improper for carrying the said request into "*immediate*" execution.

1st. For the very reason assigned by the gentlemen in their address, viz.—"*That an invasion of this state is apprehended.*" Therefore the deliberations of a convention would be subject to sudden interruption.

2dly. Because it would too much impoverish our military strength, by taking therefrom so great a number of able men as would be necessary for forming a convention. We have many reasons to believe that the discontents which arose among the militia last summer were occasioned, in a great measure, by the absence of the officers, who were then obliged to attend their duty in convention.

3dly. Because it would be depriving numbers of the militia of their votes who have already marched, and others who are preparing to march, for the defence of the independence of all America.

4thly. Because the science of government doth not appear to be yet sufficiently understood, and because it is proper the people should have every necessary information on the subject, and time to deliberate thereon.

In the mean time we join heart and hand with the gentlemen who have already signed or presented their address or memorial, in labouring with the people for the restoration of union, the reanimation of public virtue, and the support of the legislative and executive powers; and as the honourable Congress hath appointed a number from their body to assist the Executive Power and Board of War in their *military* operations in this time of threatened invasion, we return them our thanks therefor, and have no doubt but, by a sincere concurrence with each other, we shall soon see a happy end to our troubles of every kind, and rejoice together in the good, which by God's especial favour is preparing for us.

Signed by order of the Whig Society,

CHARLES WILLSON PEALE, Chairman.

Philadelphia, May 19.

* *The oath taken by the members for this city, and likewise by several from the country, and which sufficiently proves their affection to the general cause, is*— "*I will be "true and faithful to the commonwealth of Pennsylva- "nia, and will not, directly or indirectly, do any act or "thing prejudicial or injurious to the freedom or independ- "ance thereof.*"

The LOAN OFFICE

Is removed to the corner of Arch and Fourth streets, near the College, where constant attendance is given by

THOMAS SMITH, Commissioner of the Loan-Office.

IN CONGRESS, February 26, 1777.

Resolved, That an interest of SIX per cent. per annum be allowed on all sums of money already borrowed, and directed to be borrowed on Loan-Office Certificates, although such certificates mention only an interest of four per cent. per annum.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

LEFT in the subscriber's store, in Wilmington, December last, a CHEST and TRUNK, directed to *Thomas Biddle*; the owners are hereby requested to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, or otherwise write concerning the same. HENRY HAINS.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED *from Capt.* JOHN PUGH'S *company, stationed at French Creek powder-mills, a certain* William Evans, *alias* Thomas Davis, *about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thick and well made, black hair and grey beard, about 45 years of age; had on, when he went away, a round felt hat about half-worn, a light-coloured coat, a pair of striped trowsers, half worn shoes with brass buckles in them. Whoever takes up said deserter, and delivers him in any of the goals in this State, or at French Creek, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by*

JOHN PUGH, *Captain.*

WAS FOUND, on the 13th inst. on the road leading to New-York, about a mile and a half from Philadelphia, a POCKET-BOOK, with a small sum of MONEY in it. Whoever has lost the same may have it again, by proving their property, and paying charges. Enquire of the Printers.

Philad. May 5, 1777.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of the Quarter-Master-General, That on the 2d and 3d of June next, will be sold at public Sale, at Province-Island, six Miles below Philadelphia, a Number of HORSES for Cash, to be paid on the Spot. Those that lost Horses in the Retreat last Winter, are desired to appear before the Day of Sale, with a written Description of their Horse or Horses, and qualified to the same, that by meeting with their Property and paying One Shilling a Day keeping for each Horse, may have them delivered by

‖ 7s 6. 4w. JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DANIEL MEREDITH, late of the city of Philadelphia, Brass-Founder, deceased, are desired to pay; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, proved, on the 2d and 3d days of June next, to the Administratrix, who will attend for that purpose at the house of the Widow PARRY, the corner of Fourth and Arch-streets, lately kept by Elijah Weed. ‖ MARY MEREDITH, Administratrix.

Bucks County, May 10, 1777.

THE OVERSEERS of the POOR of this County, who do not chuse to continue the Discharge of that Office for the ensuing Year, are hereby notified, that on returning proper Persons to the Justices at Newtown, on the First Day of June Term, they will be discharged. *Per Order of Justices,*

¶ JAMES BENEZET.

JUST imported in the brig Little Julia, and to be sold by *FRANCIS DAYMON*, at his store, in Water-street, near Market-street, in the house where Matthias Aspden formerly lived,---West-India rum, French brandy, gin in cases, anniseed in bottles, old claret, salt in barrels, sugar, coffee, sweet almonds, sweeted chocolate, green-tea in canisters, syrup, preserved fruits in bottles, shirt and sheeting linen, muslin, cambricks, handkerchiefs, ribbands, calicoes, velverets, superfine blue cloth, great coats and coarse shirts ready made, Castile soap, sheet-tin in boxes, nails, writing paper, cordage, and a good assortment of medicines, &c. &c. ¶

Philadelphia, May 9, 1777.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on as soon as convenient,

THE TAVERN, at the Fountain and Whitehorse Inn, Chestnut-street. The house will be lett separate from the stables, or in conjunction, as the person or persons may choose. Any one disposed to take the said Inn, &c. may be farther informed, by applying to William Dibley, on the premises.

N. B. The said Dibley has a black STALLION, 3 years old, rising 16 hands high, to be disposed of, or lett upon halves for the season. All persons indebted to Dibley and Stringer (this is the second time of advertising) are requested to discharge their debts; and those that have any demands against them, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly drawn out, and they shall be paid. ¶

Philadelphia, April 29, 1777.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of GEORGE SCHNEE (who lately lived at Mr. *Turner*'s place, known by the name of White-Hall, in the Neck) deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement, to MATTHIAS LANDENBERGER, living in Water-street, near Tun-Alley; and all such as are indebted to the said Schnek's estate, are likewise desired to call on the said Matthias Landenberger, and pay off their accounts, before the first of August next. ¶

Buckingham, Bucks county, April 29, 1777.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscribers, the 4th of January last, at night, two HORSES; one a brown horse, with a blaze in his face, three white feet, near 15 hands high, natural pacer, about 8 years old. The other a black horse, with some white about one hind foot, near 15 hands high, paces and trots, 5 years old this spring. Likewise a half-worn saddle, with blue housings, and two bridles. Any person that will give intelligence, that they may be had again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either of the horses, paid by

¶ MOSES CHURCH, and JOSEPH CHURCH.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Evesham township, in the State of New-Jersey, Burlington county, on the 20th of April, 1777, a certain SARAH M'GEE, Irish descent, born in Philadelphia; she is about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and very lusty made in proportion; she had on, when she went away, a snuff coloured worsted long gown, a spotted calicoe petticoat, stays and a good white apron, a snuff coloured cloak, faced with snuff coloured shaloon, a black silk bonnet, with a ribbon round the crown: She was seen with her mother, in Philadelphia, who lives in Shippen-street, where it is supposed she is concealed. Whoever takes up said servant and brings her to her master, or puts her in confinement, so that her master gets her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by BARZILLAI COAT.

N. B. She has a cross on her right arm, put in with gunpowder, and the two first letters of her name and the date of the year. ¶

To be SOLD into the Country,

A HEALTHY strong NEGROE Man, about 22 Years of Age, is sober and honest, understands Horses, and would soon make a good Farmer. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT, in Frankford, with a Brick Dwelling and Log Kitchen thereon, a Well near the Door; it is a good Stand for public Business, such as Trades or a Store, and has been occupied as such these many Years past. For Terms, apply to WILLIAM HARPER, on the Premises. ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain DORSEY's troop of Light Dragoons, belonging to Colonel STEPHEN MOYLAN's regiment, *James Erlam*, born in Cheshire, in England, a thin pale looking fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, by trade, a shoemaker. Whoever apprehends the said deserter, and delivers him to Captain DORSEY, at his quarters in Market-street, or secures him in any of the goals, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

‖ 7s 6. EDWARD WILCOX, Quarter-Master.

Whitehall Township, March 29, 1777.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN, out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Whitehall township, Northampton county, and state of Pennsylvania, in the night of the 24th instant, a black HORSE, and a black brownish coloured MARE; the horse is about 7 or 8 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, with a star in his forehead and a double mane, he goes very spry, has long hair on his feet up to his knees, and paces; the mare is 3 years old, 15 or 16 hands high, the mane hanging on the off side, she paces and trots; they are both shod, but not branded. Whoever takes up said horse, mare, and thief, and delivers them to Jacob Hiseler, Tavern-keeper, in North-Wales, or to the owner thereof, shall have the above reward; or for the horse and mare only Twenty Dollars, besides reasonable charges, paid by ELIZABETH ARNER. ‖ 7s 6.

CAME to the Old Rising Sun tavern, on the first day of April last, a very large red and white pied COW, heavy with calf, but has since calved; the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away. * *JOHN PAUL.*

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of WOODLAND, containing upwards of fifty acres, lying in the county of Gloucester, New-Jersey, on Holly Run, a branch of Timber Creek, about 3 miles from a landing; ten acres of meadow may be made, the upland good, and contains a great quantity of large timber, that may immediately be converted into boards, having several saw-mills in the neighbourhood; the present high price of lumber and fire-wood must therefore make it very valuable. For further particulars, enquire of PETER THOMPSON, Conveyancer, in Race-street, or of the subscriber (the owner) adjoining the Upper-Ferry on Schuylkill. ROBERT WICKERSHAM.

A large sorrel Horse, with a blaze in his face, has lately kept about the above Ferry, and is now in the possession of the subscriber; the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ‖ 7s 6. *R. Wickersham.*

RUN away in the night of the 25th of April last, from Jacob Swope, Surgeon's plantation, on Patapsco Falls, a Dutch servant man, named *Paul Eslinger*, about 18 years of age, he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, has brown hair, and grey eyes; had on, and took with him, a black waistcoat, a coarse tow linen shirt, a pair of leather breeches, a pair of white yarn stockings, and a pair of old shoes. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ THOMAS JORDAN, Overseer.

CAME to the old Rising-Sun tavern, on the Germantown road, 4 miles from Philadelphia, the beginning of December last, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, he has a star in his forehead and some white hairs on his nose and the root of his tail, and a small saddle spot on his back. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take him away, by

May 6, 1777. ¶ JOHN PAUL.

WAS taken by mistake, about the beginning of this year, from the house of Isaac Zane, in Sixth-street, a cloth coloured Drab Great Coat, of an excellent quality, nearly new, horse-hair buttons, and is remarkable by being pieced under the cape.---There was left in the room thereof, an old cloth coloured Drab Great Coat, marked under the cape with the letter H in red cloth. Whoever hath the first described Great Coat in possession, will, it is hoped, return the same to the subscribers, and receive their own back again.

¶ ISAAC ZANE, CALEB ATMORE.

Mount-Holly, April 15, 1777.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Mount-Holly, on the 27th day of December last, a Dutch servant girl, named *Carolina De Pool*, a little body, with a hump back, high nosed, and marked with the small-pox; she has been seen in or about Trenton or Princeton. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings her home to her master again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward. JOHN BISPHAM, ¶

ELEVEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Kingsessing, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 7th inst. (April) a black MARE, with a saddle and bridle; she is low in flesh, shod round, lengthy and well made, paces, trots and canters, about 14 hands high, 5 years old this grass, one of her hind feet white, long switch tail, her mane lays on the off side, lately trimmed, the hair is wore off both her sides with the girth, and off the near side of her neck with the bridle reins, also off her near ham about 3 or 4 inches in length; the saddle is almost new, neither saddle-cloth nor housings, the girth strap broke on the off side; the bridle is old, the reins have been chewed, the throat strap broke on the off side and sewed with white thread. Whoever apprehends said mare and thief, shall have the above reward, or *Eight Dollars* for the mare, saddle and bridle, or *Seven Dollars* for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by SAMUEL SMITH, inn-keeper, in Kingsessing, or

‡ EVERARD M'CLEES.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in East-Whiteland township, Chester county, the 23d of March last, a Dutch servant boy, named George Wass, *20 years of age, brown hair, fresh complexion; had on, when he went away, a brown regimental coat, faced with white, cloth jacket, darkish coloured breeches, thread stockings, new shoes, and new hat. He was seen in Philadelphia, and is supposed to be there, or near Frankford, following labouring work. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, unless regularly inlisted with Captain James Lee's company of artillery, in Philadelphia, and if inlisted with him, the above reward to be withheld.*

¶ *DAVID CLOYD.*

Kingsess, April 12, 1777.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 6th instant, a Scotch servant man, named Adam Gordon, *about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a light complexion, with light brown hair; it is supposed he will try to get on board some vessel; had on, and took with him, a homespun light coloured cloth coatee, with horn buttons, a pair of striped trowsers, blue yarn stockings, neats leather shoes, with brass buckles in them, homespun shirt, a silk handkerchief, and an old felt hat. Whoever secures the said servant in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by*

ROBERT GRAHAM.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are requested not to harbour or conceal the said servant. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT in the Borough of Wilmington, at the corner of Queen and West-streets, in a healthy and pleasant situation; the house is two stories high, with a kitchen and wash-house, and a well of good water in the wash-house, a garden and chaise-house; the lot is 20 feet front, and continues that breadth 66 feet, then 28 feet wide, and so continues 66 feet more, being 132 feet deep, containing by computation 3168 feet of land. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to BENJAMIN CANBY, in Wilmington, or WILLIAM JENKINS, in Philadelphia. ¶

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber hereof living at Noxonton, Appoquiniminck Hundred, New-Castle county, on the night of the 16th of April 1777, a dark BAY HORSE, about 13½ hands high, middling light body, well made, his mane thinned and bridle trimmed some time ago, but is now grown up almost as high as his ears, half blood, 6 years old, trots and canters, his hind hoofs a little worn by trailing the road when rode. Whoever apprehends the thief and brings him to conviction, or secures him in any goal where he may be brought to justice, and the horse brought home to the owner, shall have Three Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS CARSON.

March 23, 1777.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in East-Whiteland township, Chester county, an Irish servant boy, named JOHN RENEY, about 19 years of age, brown hair, smooth face, fresh complexion; had on, when he went away, a light coloured jacket, buckskin breeches, white worsted stockings, and old shoes. He was seen in Philadelphia. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master gets him again, shall have the above reward. JOSIAH HIBBERD. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, the 18th of March last, two HORSES, the one a black horse, with a small star in his face, the hair much worn off him with chains and breechbands; the other a bay roan, with a large star in his face, the hair is much worn off his sides with the chains; their ages are uncertain, but supposed to be about 10 or 12 years old. The owner or owners of said horses are desired to come, prove his or their property, pay charges, and take them away, by

April 1, 1777. § JOHN GARDNER.

RUN away the 15th of March last, from the subscriber, living in Charles-town, Chester county, a Dutch servant Girl named EVE HUMEL, *about 15 years of age, something pitted with the small-pox; had on, when she went away, a short linen gown and petticoat. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings her to her master, shall have Three Shillings and Nine-pence reward.*

¶ *JACOB HUMEN.*

Coventry Township, April 4, 1777.

WHEREAS BARBARA ARNDORFF doth still continue in her wicked ways, and hath of late acted very dirty actions; I think it proper to forewarn the public, a second time, from lending or trusting the said Barbara any thing on my account, as I am determined never to pay any debts of her contracting. JOHN ARNDORFF. ¶

WARRANTED INK-POWDER,

By the Dozen, or single Paper, to be sold at SAMUEL SIVERT's, in Lætitia-Court-Market, street, between Second and Front-streets, Philadelphia.

Also some Writing Paper and Copperas. ¶

West Whiteland, April 24, 1777.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, at night, a dark BAY MARE, heavy with foal, strong made, about 14 hands high, natural pacer, 3 years old, with a switch tail, never been shod. Whoever takes up the said mare and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the owner gets his mare, shall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for the mare, if brought home to WILLIAM TRIMBLE. ¶

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED, the 20th day of March last, from Captain JOHN MAYER's company, commanded by Lieutenant WILLIAM BUTLAR; WILLIAM FERREL, a taylor by trade, aged 21 years, 5 feet 7½ inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, born in Virginia, he lately resided in Leacock township, Lancaster county, and served his apprenticeship with Robert Stuart, in said township; he is no scholar; had on, when he went away, a hunting shirt and coarse linen drawers, woollen stockings, no shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said deserter, or delivers him to a recruiting officer, so that his Captain may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

¶ JAMES ARMER, Lieutenant.

WAS STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, in Biberry township, Philadelphia county, on Third day night, the 22d day of the Fourth-month, 1777, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands and 3 inches high, paces and trots, 14 years old, shod before, and low in flesh. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, shall have Four Dollars reward, or Fifteen Shillings and reasonable charges for either, paid by

¶ JOSEPH KNIGHT.

WHEREAS the PARTNERSHIP of STANDLEY and SYNG is now dissolved, they request the favour of all those, who are indebted to the company, to make immediate payment unto Charles Syng, who is invested with the sole power to collect and settle their company books; and all those who have any demands against said company, are requested to bring in their accounts to the above for payment.

CHARLES SYNG has for sale, at his store, in Market-street, a few doors above the Black Horse, West-India rum, a small quantity of Geneva and rye whisky of excellent quality, green coffee, lamp oil, and a quantity of braziletto, &c. &c. ¶

WAS *STOLEN* out of the house of ROBERT MILLER, in Buckingham, in the county of Bucks, Pennsylvania, on the 29th day of March last, a certain deed of conveyance for a piece of land near Princeton, in New-Jersey, containing about 18 acres, conveyed from Joseph Horner to Robert Miller, dated the 8th of May, 1764, as near as can be remembered, and the witnesses thereto are, Samuel Hough and Jonathan Baldwin. Also a note of hand, given by Charles Carter to the said Robert Miller, for 95 pounds, dated the 22d February, 1777, payable on demand, with a receipt on the back for 27 pounds received, and about 64 pounds in Continental money; also, a pale blue cloth coat with mohair buttons, and jacket of the same cloth, with six metal buttons, and three of mohair at the top, made plain; a Holland shirt, and a pair of yellow cotton stockings; they were stolen, as is supposed, by a certain *George Miller*, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, short brown hair, sandy beard, grey eyes, with black eye brows, down look, marked with the small-pox, has a scar on his left cheek, and another on his left hand, is subject to frequent taverns, and very talkative when in liquor; he wore a brown surtout coat with some holes cut in it, dove coloured plush breeches, a watch in his pocket, worsted stockings, calf skin pumps, with copper buckles, beaver hat scolloped in the brim; it is thought he deserted from Capt. Cummin's company at Philadelphia; he has been several times in goal in Philadelphia, Bedford and Carlisle, and sold out a servant, once to William Denney, in Philadelphia, and another to Martha Miller, in Carlisle, and often goes by different names. Whoever secures the said George Miller, so that the owner may have his goods, money and writings again, shall have Five Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‖ 7s 6 ROBERT MILLER.

Coventry township, Chester county, April 16, 1777.

THIRTY POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from his wife and family of small children, in the night of the 9th inst. JOHN ORNDUFF, *a country-born Dutchman, talks good English, wore his uniform brown coat, faced with blue, a knot on his shoulder, white jacket and breeches, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fresh complexion, light brown curled hair, took a girl with him named* HANNAH MUCKLEWEE; *it is thought they will try to pass for man and wife; they were seen in Lancaster the day after they ran off, on their way over Susquehanna; they took a half silk gown from his wife, and a new chintz ditto, a lawn apron and handkerchief, a white silk bonnet; he rode a young black mare, and the girl a grey mare, with a new hunting saddle with silver gilt round the edge. Whoever takes up and confines them in any goal, so that they may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, and if the man only, Twenty-seven Pounds, and charges, paid by* BARBARA ORNDUFF. ‖

STRAYED *away or stolen on the 11th instant, from the subscriber, living in Hartford township, Chester county, a brindle and white pied milch COW, about 8 years old, is very remarkable by having but one little claw on each fore foot. Whoever takes up said cow, and brings her, or gives notice of her, so that the owner may get her again, shall have THREE DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* CHRISTIAN PETERMAN, *living on the road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown square.* †

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE KEYS, deceased, are requested to pay their respective accounts immediately; and all those who have any demands against the said deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts, and have them adjusted, by the last of April. ANN KEYS, Executrix, GEORGE WAY, and ISAAC FORSYTH, Executors. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.